

The Anaconda Standard.

VOL. III.—NO. 54.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE "STANDARD'S" DAY

It Puts in Its Defense in the Suit Brought by Seligman.

MANY WITNESSES TESTIFY

Miners Swear That Threats Were Made to Hang the Plaintiff—The Provocation for the "Standard's" Talk.

Special to the Standard.

DEER LODGE, Oct. 27.—This was the day for the defense in the trial of the case of Seligman against the Standard Publishing company. The first of the newspaper's witnesses was W. W. Walworth, who was put on the stand to identify the printed report of the speech made by Mr. Seligman before the defense in the case of the State vs. W. S. Lair et al. In the testimony to-day nothing was brought forward to incriminate the defendants, the state being engaged in proving that the crime alleged in the information was committed. The attorneys on both sides are making a hard fight.

The motion of the defendants' counsel to allow six peremptory challenges for each defendant, making 30 in all, was overruled, and the jury was sworn as follows: Paul Cyr, Y. A. Clark, Frank D. Jaquette, David Lewis, Charles Manges, W. H. Reed, J. M. Sheppard, George Slocum, Moise Tetrault, Frank Westler, George R. Woodward and Thomas Woodford. Attorney Joseph K. Wood appeared to assist in the prosecution. The attorneys for the defense moved that Messrs. Woody and Wood be excluded from assisting in the prosecution, as they were not employed by the state or county. This was overruled. It was also moved by the defense that County Attorney Webster be excluded from conducting the prosecution, as he would receive part of the remuneration received by Judge Woody because of the firm arrangement existing between them. Messrs. Woody, Webster and Wood were put on the stand and swore to the partnership agreement existing between them. Judge Woody also swore that he, as an individual, had been promised remuneration by certain prominent Chinamen here. The matter was settled by County Attorney Webster's signing a relinquishment to all money that might come to him out of Judge Woody's remuneration. The defense objected to this. Objection overruled, and an exception taken. Long Ti was then put on the stand and after considerable quibbling and talking about the nature of Chinese oaths and cutting chicken's throats as a part thereof, he commenced his testimony through an interpreter. He testified to being asleep in his cabin on the night in question, when he was waked by a noise. He got up and went towards the door when it was broken open and he was knocked down. Several men dragged him out and down towards the river. Some said "kill him," and others "throw him in the river." He got across the river and went along the south bank to the bridge and into the city. He said that he had nothing in his hand when he was struck. There was an axe outside of the door, but he did not get hold of it.

At Keet was called this afternoon and testified much as Long Ti had done concerning the entrance of the cabin by the white men. He said that when they took Long Ti out he got under the bed but they came back and got him, took him to a distance, cut his queue off and dipped him in tar. On his return he found the box containing his money broken into and \$465 gone.

He was followed by Lee Fook, who testified to going home from town, meeting the men with Al Keet and hiding till they had passed. He came to the city and notified the police and on returning to the cabin found the box broken open and \$465 gone.

James Lyons, charged with being implicated with Swarts and McCarrick in destroying the plumbing in the Rankin and Union blocks, was to-day arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Pat Fitzpatrick, convicted of grand larceny in stealing some wares, etc., at Noxon, was to-day sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

KOOTENAI INDIANS.

Major Roman Instructed to Place Them on the Flathead Reservation.

MISSOULA, Oct. 27.—Major and Mrs. Roman are in from the Flathead agency to-night. In accordance with instructions from Washington, the major will leave shortly for Northern Idaho, where there is trouble between a band of Kootenai Indians and white settlers. He was there two years ago and offered the band their choice of reservations to go. They preferred taking land where they were in severalty. They never secured title to it, and this summer white settlers rushed in and jumped it. In July a delegation of them visited the Flathead agency and asked permission for the band to remove there. Now Major Roman goes to them with authority to remove them to the reservation at once if they desire to come. As Chief Amesa's band of Kootenais is already there, there will probably prefer this to any other reservation.

Bishop Brendel passed through here tonight on his way home to Helena from Portland, where he attended a meeting of his province.

Governor Toole and Attorney General Haskell are here assisting in the appointment of land on the school section. The work will require several days.

John Dorsey, assistant superintendent of Rocky Mountain division, is here from Wallace, Idaho.

Walter J. McDermott, whose feet were crushed at the depot yesterday, is doing fairly well to-day.

General Marion came in from Frenchtown to-night.

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The Chinese Outrage Case—Long Ti Tells His Story.

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trouble in Ireland.

About the Attempt to Blow Up the Office of the National Press.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—The National Press, the McCarthyite organ, referring to the attempt to blow up the office last night with a bomb says: "The men who laid the infernal machine at our doors have been taught for the past 10 months by the Freeman's Journal and by the United Ireland that freedom of opinion will no longer be tolerated, and that every opposing nationalist may rightfully be mobbed, and if necessary murdered. They are the instruments of crime who have been educated by their masters to the cowardly practice of their own precepts of Parnellism. With the death of their creator they have descended to the practices of nihilists."

CORK, Oct. 27.—The feeling aroused throughout Ireland and especially in this city by recent political and factional sayings and doings are very bitter and threaten to result in serious conflicts between the McCarthyites and the Parnellites. There were several affrays here yesterday evening at the close of the various political meetings. Sticks and stones were freely thrown. The result is that a number of the members of the opposing parties are being nursed in the hospitals and elsewhere for wounds incurred during the fray.

William O'Brien and John Dillon arrived here to-day. The two distinguished members of parliament were met by a deputation and an enormous crowd of people. The procession was headed by a brass band and escorted by a strong detachment of police. There was no disturbance. O'Brien during his speech at the assembly room said he was willing to give fair play to his opponents but added that he would not yield "to brickbats and dynamite bombs." Continuing O'Brien said they (the Parnellites) might blow up the office of the newspaper resorting to the views of the McCarthyites, "but," he exclaimed, "they cannot destroy the spirit which animates that party." As soon as the convention closed its proceedings Dillon and O'Brien passed through the city still accompanied by the procession which met them at the railroad station. Suddenly the McCarthyites were attacked by a large mob of Parnellites. Both sides fought desperately with sticks, clubs, shovels and pikes. A detachment of mounted police were sent for and they spurred their horses in between the two lines of combatants striking right and left with the flat of their sabers amid two crashing showers of stones and bricks. A large number were wounded and stretched bleeding and groaning in the streets before the troops restored order. A neighboring hospital had to find accommodation for many wounded persons by the time hostilities suspended. There is excitement everywhere in Cork this evening. Antagonistic groups, it is feared, will reassemble, and there is danger the battle between them will be resumed.

The National Press also declares after the explosion of the bomb in the Abbey street area, 50 or 60 men, supposed to be part of a gang of Parnellites to whose credit the explosion is placed, poured into the National Press offices shouting "To hell with the Healy murderers; is Tim dead?" etc.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR.

Sad Results of the Severe Storms and Floods in Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—Throughout Spain there is more or less evidence of the damage by floods, and of so severe a nature are these inundations in many submerged districts acute distress prevails among the poorer class of inhabitants. The Ebro continues to rise and is flooding the streets of Tortosa, in the province of Tarragona, and placing the surrounding country under water. On all sides an immense amount of damage has been done. Many villages are entirely isolated from the surrounding towns and hamlets and there has been a great loss everywhere in live stock and crops. The villages of Guadalupe and Urcel, near Granada, are completely inundated.

Fires in Oklahoma.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—A dispatch from Guthrie, O. T., giving further particulars of the prairie fires, says that in the Iowa reservation where the grass is heavy the damage is great. The district burned is 10 miles wide and 50 long. It is reported here that several persons have perished. Another fire started in the rank grass along the Cimarron river, 30 miles northwest of here on Saturday night and burned 500 farm houses and much stock. A number of people are missing, and it is almost certain that some have died in the flames. The village of Cimarron is completely wiped out, and many inhabitants are badly burned. They saved their lives by jumping into the river. The mail carried from Mulhall was caught and totally burned. Reports from the burned districts are very meager, but the damage runs well up towards \$100,000.

Prairie fires are still burning south and southeast. Great damage has been done to farm property, a number of settlers having lost their homes and all their property. If the fire obtains a headway in the timber great losses will follow. Only three houses were left standing in Cimarron City, and a number of people were painfully burned. To-night the fires can be seen to the west. The growth of grass is very rank and danger is apprehended.

The Atlantic & Pacific Wreck.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., Oct. 27.—Almost everybody on board the San Francisco express on the Atlantic & Pacific road, wrecked yesterday at Pinevolas, received a severe shaking up, while some were seriously injured. It is thought that Mrs. Mary Thistler of Kingman, Kan., will probably die. Among the injured is D. Mogg of San Francisco.

Anti-Jewish Riots.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—Dispatches from Russia tell of anti-Jewish riots in several places. In Ternagoff 50 Jews were killed and hundreds wounded. The forts are full of Jewish refugees dying of starvation. The czar has sent a commissioner to inquire into the facts.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EGAN

Orders From the State Department About the Chilean Outrages.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT

Reparation Must Be Made or Diplomatic Relations Shall Be Discontinued—Honor of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The telegram which was sent by the president's order to Minister Egan on the 23d inst., after reciting the facts of the assault on the Baltimore's sailors and the results of Captain Schley's investigations, says: "You will observe the board of officers selected by Schley to investigate this affair report our sailors were unarmed and gave no provocation; that assaults upon them were by armed men greatly superior in numbers, and as we must conclude, animated in their bloody work by the hostility to those men as sailors of the United States. You will also notice the character of some of the wounds incurred by the public police, as some of them took part in the attack, and will also observe that other American sailors were without apparent fault arrested and for some time held by the authorities. The friendly efforts of a few of the police officers to give succor to our men furnishes the only redeeming incident of this affair. This cruel work, so injurious to the United States, took place on the 16th inst., and yet no expression of regret or of purpose to make a searching inquiry with a view of the institution of proper proceedings for the punishment of the guilty parties has been, as far as I am advised, offered to this government. You will at once bring to the attention of the government of Chile the facts reported to you by Captain Schley and will inquire whether there are any qualifying facts in possession of that government or any explanation to be offered of the event, that has very deeply pained the people of the United States, not only by reason of resulting in the death of some of our sailors and the pitiless wounding of others, but even more as an apparent expression of unfriendliness towards this government, which might put in peril the maintenance of amicable relations between the two countries. If the facts are as reported by Captain Schley, this government cannot doubt that the government of Chile will offer prompt and full reparation. You will furnish the foreign affairs a full paraphrase of this dispatch and report promptly to this government."

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